



Vol. 8, No. 3

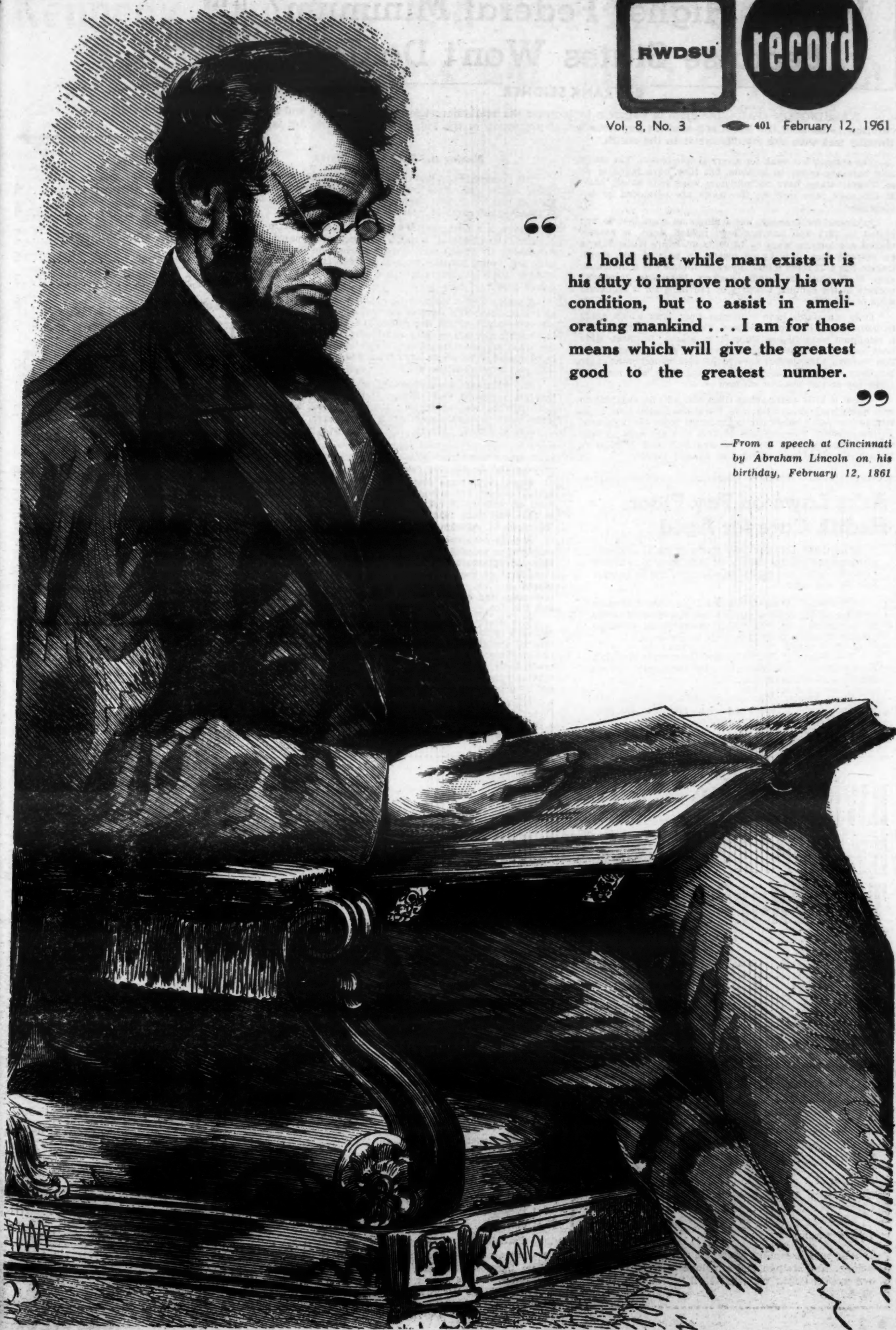
401 February 12, 1961

“

I hold that while man exists it is his duty to improve not only his own condition, but to assist in ameliorating mankind . . . I am for those means which will give the greatest good to the greatest number.

”

—From a speech at Cincinnati
by Abraham Lincoln on his
birthday, February 12, 1861



Why a Higher Federal Minimum? Because States Won't Do Job

By FRANK SEIDNER

WASHINGTON (PAI)—The drive in Congress to increase the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour and spread coverage to some of the 20 million workers now deprived of protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act is continually met with the cry, "Leave it to the states."

The argument is weak for a very simple reason. The states may have the power to legislate, but they have failed to do so. Twenty states have no minimum wage laws at all. Most of the state laws now on the books are outmoded or inadequate.

Arkansas, for example, has a minimum wage law. It was passed in 1915 and has not been revised since. It assures women a minimum wage of 16 cents an hour. While this is an extreme case, it is by no means an isolated one. South Dakota has a 22 cents minimum wage. Illinois has a minimum wage of 23 cents for laundry workers. Minnesota "protects" workers in the canning industry by providing for a minimum wage of 28 cents.

Only ten states have minimum wage laws which apply to both men and women workers. The only state which has a minimum wage higher than \$1 is Alaska. In total, state laws cover only about 7½ million workers. Of the twenty million workers who are not covered by Federal minimum wage law, only 4½ million are subject to state laws, and many of these are of the obsolete variety.

There is little chance that the states will do anything to pass modern minimum wage laws. Rural-dominated state legislatures are easily subjected to pressures from the industrial lobbies affected. The low-paid workers who are most in need of the legislation are largely unorganized and helpless to fight the well-financed campaigns against them.

Asks Laws on Pay Floor, Health Care for Aged

WASHINGTON—President Kennedy has sent special messages to Congress calling for legislation to raise the minimum wage and extend its coverage, and to provide care for the aged.

On Feb. 7 Kennedy backed legislation extending coverage to 4½ million workers not now covered under the minimum wage, and raising the minimum from the present \$1 hourly to \$1.25 in three yearly steps.

Two days later, Kennedy asked Congress to provide a Federal program of health care for the aged based on the Social Security program.

As a Senator, Kennedy strongly supported both programs, and they were important planks in his program during the election campaign.

Passing the Buck to the States

The opponents of improved Federal minimum wage legislation realize that state legislatures are not going to act. That is the real reason they are anxious to pass the buck to them, in the name of "state's rights."

"There is a tendency to wrap up this argument in very eloquent constitutional terms," exasperated Senator John F. Kennedy (D. Mass.) said during the debate on the minimum wage bill, "when actually what is at stake is the question of whether these employers who are involved want to pay a decent wage."

Kennedy had a right to be exasperated and he summed up the situation well. Senator Barry Goldwater (R. Ariz.) and others members of the Republican Old Guard did their best to smother the bill in lofty constitutional argument and in the usual endless debate over "state's rights." They also offered dozens of harassing amendments designed both to waste time and to weaken the bill.

But when all the high-sounding oratory was cut away the fact remained that all that Goldwater and his friends were fighting was, as Senator Kennedy noted, an effort to make a few more employers pay a living wage.

The new proposals seek two things: raise the minimum wage for covered workers from the present \$1 an hour to \$1.25 over a three year period, and extend coverage to other workers who do not now come under the law.

Since 1938, when the Fair Labor Standards Act was initially passed, the minimum wage has been increased twice, from 40 cents to 75 cents in 1949, and from 75 cents to \$1 in 1955. But since 1938 there has been almost no change in the group of workers covered by the law.

A large proportion of the 24 million covered workers are employed in industries in which prevailing wages are relatively high—manufacturing, mining, construction and transportation. Most of those who are exempt from the law are employed in low wage occupations—as retail store clerks, restaurant and hotel workers, laundry workers, farm laborers and the like.

The steady increase in the cost of living since 1955 has caused a large gap to appear between the wages of most industrial workers and the wages of those in low-pay industries. Low-paid workers have not shared in the benefits of increased productivity since 1955. The rising cost of the things they must buy has brought about an actual decline in their standard of living.

Liberal backers of the minimum wage bill sought to redress these injustices and assure at least most workers of earning a living wage. They pointed out that even \$1.25 an hour is far below what is needed to support a family.

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rwdsu RECORD

RWDSU TOUR BY JET TO EUROPE

Only a few places are left for the 1961 RWDSU Tour to Europe! You'd better hurry if you want to join this exciting 27-day trip through the capitol and picturesque towns of half-a-dozen different countries. And it's all yours for only \$660!

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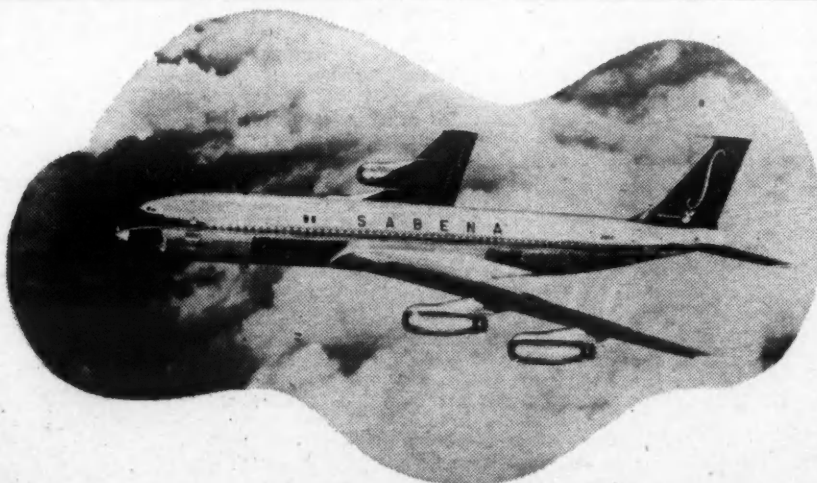
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And what a bargain it is: On Monday, May 29, the union members (and their families) will board a luxurious Boeing 707 jetliner which has been chartered from Sabena, Belgian World Airlines. Less than seven hours later, they'll land in London to begin a fabulous tour of Europe that will take them through England, Holland, France, Switzerland, Italy and Monaco.

The \$660 figure will include all air and land transportation, fine hotel accommodations, practically all meals, tips, taxes, admission fees, sightseeing and a host of extras. It even includes such fine entertainment as the Folies Bergere in Paris and the Opera in Rome.

There are still a few places open on the package tour, but they're going fast. So if you're interested, you have to act quickly.

Participation in the tour is limited to union members and members of their immediate families who accompany them (member's husband, wife, child or parent). Fill in the coupon below and mail it, with stamped, self-addressed envelope, to RWDSU Record's Travel Dept., 132 West 43rd St., New York 36, N.Y.

Kennedy Launches 'End Recession' Drive; Asks More Jobless Aid, \$1.25 Pay Floor

By ALEXANDER UHL

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Turning his back on the "do-nothing" policies of the Eisenhower Administration, President John F. Kennedy has launched a vigorous drive to bring an end to the recession and to improve the lot of the unemployed and the retired. He called on Congress to help inaugurate a 16-point program that gives vivid justification to organized labor's repeated claims that much could have been done in past years to prevent the recession which is now keeping 5.4 million men and women out of work.

The program presented by Kennedy in a special message calling for "economic growth and recovery" ran the economic gamut from "monetary policy and debt management" to "productivity and price stability."

And Kennedy promised, if these proposals aren't enough to meet the country's problems over the next 75 days, he will be back before Congress with new and more drastic ones.

Most of the Kennedy proposals have been before Congress—with strong labor support—for the past few years but were given little if any support by the Eisenhower Administration. They have now become the official goals of the Kennedy Administration.

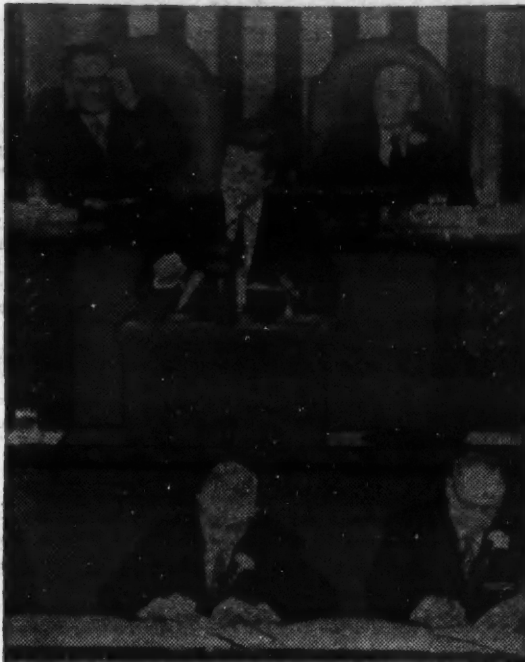
The President bluntly declared that the state of the economy is unsatisfactory, that our present rate of growth is not enough, that there is "no excuse for inaction" and that things may even get worse "if we fail to act."

"An unbalanced economy does not produce a balanced budget," said Kennedy, adding, "The Federal budget can and should be an instrument of prosperity and stability, not a deterrent to recovery."

12-Point Program Offered: 'Measures for Recovery'

With that as a guiding philosophy in contrast with the Eisenhower preoccupation with a budget balanced through cuts in the social and public services, Kennedy listed 12 "measures for economic recovery." These included:

1. A decrease in interest rates on long term loans even though short term interest may have to be kept at its present rate to protect the dollar.
2. A decrease in Federal Housing Administration interest rates from the present 5¼ percent to 5½ percent. Interest rates also will be reduced on loans to local bodies for the construction of public works.
3. Extension of temporary unemployment insurance benefits for those who have exhausted their benefit rights. This would mean extension of benefits by one-half, up a maximum of 13 weeks. The proposal is stronger than the extension program of two years ago which merely provided for loans to states. Under the Kennedy program, the extension would be financed through grants to the states to be recovered through an increase in the employer tax base from \$3,000 to \$4,800 annually. Kennedy further promised a recommendation for permanent legislation "to revise and strengthen" the system through Federal standards.
4. Kennedy has directed Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg to expand the United States Employment Service, particularly in depressed areas, rural areas of chronic unemployment where workers are displaced by automation, for those in the upper age brackets and for those who are just graduating from college and high school.
5. Aid to dependent children of the unemployed through an interim program pending completion of a study now being made into the whole problem of needy children.
6. A strong program of aid for the chronically depressed areas. Congress passed two bills for such aid



GRIM REPORT on problems facing U.S. at home and abroad, including serious recession, was given to Congress by President Kennedy, shown here delivering his first State of the Union message.

only to have them vetoed by President Eisenhower because they called for too much expenditure.

7. Further improvements in the distribution of surplus foods among the needy. This also would include improvement of the school lunch program.

8. Improvement in old-age and survivors benefits

RWDSU Exec. Board To Meet Feb. 13-16

The International Executive Board of the RWDSU will meet in Miami Beach, Fla. on Monday, Feb. 13. It was announced by Pres. Max Greenberg. The meeting will continue through Thursday, Feb. 16.

The Board will hear reports from the International officers, including Pres. Greenberg, Sec. Treas. Alvin E. Heaps and Exec. Sec. Jack Paley, as well as reports covering their respective areas from Exec. Vice-Presidents Arthur Osman and Alex Bail, Canadian Dir. George Barlow, and Regional Directors Gerry Hughes, Tom Leone, Irving Lebold and John Capell.

Among specific topics to be dealt with by the Board are organizing, political action, educational and legislative activities, fund-raising for worthy causes, as well as other administrative subjects. The Board sessions will be chaired by Pres. Greenberg.

The RWDSU meeting, like those of other International unions and AFL-CIO departments scheduled for the same time and place, is designed to coincide with the mid-winter meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which begins Feb. 20. Also slated to meet at that time is the Administrative Committee of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE), of which Pres. Greenberg is a member.

through a five-point program which would raise the present minimum from \$33 a month to \$43; permit retirement of men at age 62 under the same conditions as women now are permitted; liberalization of requirements for retirement eligibility; increase the aged widow's benefit from 75 percent to 85 percent of her husband's benefit amount, and broadening of disability insurance protection.

9. Provide for earlier distribution of veterans' life insurance dividends so that the \$258,000,000 involved may help boost the economy more quickly.

10. Increase the minimum wage to \$1.15 and \$1.25 within three years with an increase of coverage for "several million workers not now covered."

11. Speeding up of procurement and construction programs by Federal departments and agencies.

12. Prompt steps to improve the machinery by which Federal contracts can be channeled to firms located in labor surplus areas.

Four Proposals to Promote Economic Growth, Stability

The President presented four more recommendations for the "Promotion of Economic Growth and Price Stability." These included:

1. Special tax incentives to investment plus reforms in the income tax laws to assure that there will be no loss of revenue. "To avoid a revenue loss," Kennedy announced, "I will also recommend measures to remove several unwarranted tax benefits, and to improve tax compliance and administration." Whether the President will go so far as to recommend lowering of the 27½ percent oil depletion allowance is not known, but several of his advisers are on public record as being opposed to this notorious tax loophole.

2. Measures to be introduced later raising "the productivity of our growing population, by strengthening education, health, research and training activities."

3. Development of natural resources including flood control, irrigation and watershed and water pollution control.

4. Control of price stability through increases in productivity. "We must not as a nation," he said, "come to accept the proposition that reasonable price stability can be achieved only by tolerating a slack economy, chronic unemployment and a creeping rate of growth."

"I have sought in this message to propose a program to restore momentum to the American economy," Kennedy concluded. "I have recommended measures designed to set us firmly on the road to full recovery and sustained growth. But if these measures prove to be inadequate to the task, I shall submit further proposals to the Congress within the next 75 days. We shall do what needs to be done to fulfill the high promise of the American economy."

Asks Temporary and Permanent Rises in Unemployment Benefits

An immediate temporary extension of unemployment insurance to aid the jobless and fast action to strengthen the basic system as a "permanent reform" have been recommended to Congress by Pres. John F. Kennedy.

Promising specific proposals on the permanent system "by the end of March," Kennedy told the legislature that it would be a "tragic mistake" to approve mere "stopgap" remedies and renew the precedent of gearing such remedies to emergencies.

"The standards of the system have proven inadequate to deal with the recession problem," he declared, and "this time we must establish a permanent system which can do the job it was intended to do."

For immediate aid to the present jobless, Kennedy asked a temporary extension of the duration of benefits by 50 percent of the maximum now permitted under the laws of each state, to be financed by an increase in the earnings base on which employers pay taxes.

President Asks Improved Social Security Benefits

By SAUL MILLER

WASHINGTON—Five major changes in the Social Security benefit structure have been called for by President Kennedy to increase payments to between 4 million and 5 million persons in the next 12 months.

In his message on economic recovery and growth, the President declared that the benefit increases are necessary to meet "pressing social needs" and provide an "economic stimulus" to the economy. Estimates indicate the program would add about \$1 billion annually in purchasing power.

The President's proposals, which he urged become effective April 1, would be financed by a one-quarter of 1 percent increase in employer and employee contributions, to take effect at the next scheduled increase in contributions on Jan. 1, 1963. They include:

- Increasing the minimum monthly benefit for retired workers from \$33 to \$43 per month. He said this would raise benefits for more than 2.2 million persons in the first 12 months.

- Paying actuarially-reduced benefits to men at age 62 on the same basis as the program now in effect for women. This would provide income for 600,000 persons otherwise dependent on public assistance, he said.

- Provide benefits for 170,000 additional persons by liberalizing the insured-status requirement, reducing the coverage required to one payroll quarter out of every four worked in jobs covered by the Social Security program since 1950. The present requirement is one quarter out of every three.

- Increasing the aged widow's benefit from 75 to 85 percent of the husband's benefit amount, raising benefits for 1.5 million widows.

- Broadening disability insurance protection, provid-

ing benefits in the first 12 months for 85,000 totally disabled workers and their dependents who would otherwise have to resort to public assistance.

Kennedy said in his message that the average retired worker's benefit is only \$74 a month with a majority having no other significant income.

"We must not permit the benefits of retired workers and their families to lag behind living costs; we cannot decently exclude our older population from the general advances in standards of living enjoyed by employed workers," Kennedy said.

The last congressional action on Social Security benefits came in 1959 during the 85th Congress, when payments were increased an average of 7 to 8 percent for all beneficiaries. In the 86th Congress the age 50 limitation on disability benefits was removed and eligibility requirements eased slightly.

High Court Weighs Case Threatening Union Shop

WASHINGTON, D.C. (PAI) — The Supreme Court is now considering arguments in a case that would kill the union shop on railroads under the guise of preventing the use of dues money for "political" purposes.

The case, which involves six Southern Railway employees in Georgia, already has gone through the Supreme Court of Georgia, which has decided against the enforcement of union shop contracts on the railroad. It has now received a thorough airing before the country's highest court.

The Court's decision is being followed closely not only by rail unions but by the labor movement in general because it involves the question of how far unions can go in their legislative and political activities.

The case had its origin in the complaint of six Southern Railroad employees seven years ago, challenging the union shop on the grounds that they were being forced to support political and legislative activities with which they did not agree. Because of the precedent-making questions involved, the unions fought the unfavorable decision of a Georgia lower court and later the state Supreme Court all the way up to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Arguments presented by union lawyers Lester P. Schoene and Milton Kramer stressed the right of unions to defend themselves in the political and legislative areas because of the frequent introduction of anti-labor legislation in Congress and state legislatures. Kramer pointed out that rail unions in particular depend on legislation covering such things as retirement, unemployment benefits, and even labor-management disputes, and that no union could be expected to stand aside while such legislation was under consideration.

The Department of Justice took a hand in the case, contending that the right of unions to use dues money "to express their interests" on legislation must be preserved. At the same time the Department did not seek to draw a line as to where some political expenditures might deprive union members of their constitutional rights.

During the arguments, Justice Felix Frankfurter pointed out that it has long been a "conventional union expenditure" to spend money to defeat its enemies on the political front, while Chief Justice Warren, at another point, observed that the Court was being asked not merely to make unions "mend their ways" but "to hold that the union shop is unconstitutional." This the Court in previous cases has refused to do.

Unionist Exchange Urged

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—An exchange of labor leaders with other countries as one way of improving international relations has been proposed by George L. P. Weaver, special assistant to Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg.

Here for a program marking the tenth anniversary of the adoption of India's constitution, Weaver extended congratulations to the people of India and called for steps to create the "grand and global alliance" called for by Pres. John F. Kennedy to eradicate the "common enemies of man."

"We have to begin," he said, "to accord to the labor movement around the world the same interest and concern, in the area of foreign diplomacy, which we have traditionally extended to other facets of societies abroad. We have to develop an expanded program of exchange, on a people-to-people basis, of foreign and American trade unionists, at every level."



INAUGURAL CAKE presented to President Kennedy by American Bakery & Confectionery Union is cut by new chief executive at inaugural ball at Mayflower Hotel. Union commissioned its Cake Bakers Local 51 in New York to bake cakes for the series of inaugural balls.

Raises for 7,000,000

WASHINGTON, D.C. (PAI)—About 7,000,000 organized workers got wage boosts under union contracts during 1960, 85 percent of those employed under major contracts with large corporations.

Of these, some 4,300,000 got boosts under contracts that were renewed during the year, while the rest received increases frequently supplemented by cost-of-living adjustments negotiated in previous years.

The most common increases effective during the year—affecting about 20 percent of the workers receiving increases—averaged 10 cents an hour. This was one cent more than the 1959 figure. Next most frequent were raises averaging 9 and 6 cents, affecting 15 and 13 percent of the workers, respectively. Slightly more than 1 out of 5 workers received increases averaging at least 11 cents an hour.

Agreements renewed during 1960 that did not provide for any general wage rate increase in the first contract year affected only about 3 percent of workers. In practically every case, however, these contracts provided improvements in supplementary benefits. Among all contracts negotiated in 1960, health and welfare provisions were liberalized more often than any other benefit.

Worker's Buying Power Less Than in 1956

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The average factory worker is now slightly worse off in terms of buying power than he was five years ago, the government has reported. Statistics revealing this fact accompanied a monthly report which showed the nation's cost of living edged upward to a new all-time record in December 1960, last full month of the Eisenhower administration.

The Consumer Price Index rose by 0.1 percent to 127.5 between November and December. This means the market basket which cost \$10 in the 1947-49 base period now costs \$12.75.

A companion report said factory workers' buying power dipped slightly in December. This was explained by a 24-minute drop in the work week, attributed to snowstorms in the northeastern region, offsetting a 2-cent rise in hourly earnings. The slight cost of living increase trimmed buying power.

Spendable earnings in December—what is left after deduction of federal income and social security taxes—were \$80.35 a week for the average worker with 3 dependents and \$72.81 for a worker without dependents.

"Real" spendable earnings or buying power—what is left after net spendable earnings are reduced by cost of living increases—was \$63.02 in December for the average worker with three dependents and \$57.11 for a worker without dependents.

Five years ago—in December 1955—real spendable earnings totaled \$63.64 for a worker with three dependents and \$57.23 for a worker without dependents.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said that, for the second straight month, the increase in the CPI was due primarily to higher food prices although higher shelter costs helped in the advance. This was the tenth rise in the 11 monthly changes since January 1960.

BLS Deputy Commissioner Robert J. Myers told reporters the outlook for the January CPI was "little or no change."

Tax Deductions Okayed

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has handed down a ruling here that may lead to greater liberalization by the Internal Revenue Service of its interpretation of the right of employees to deduct "away-from-home" expenses from their income tax returns.

The court held that a railroad conductor was entitled to deduct expenses incurred for meals and for renting a hotel room during a six-hour daylight layover at one end of his regular route.

In handing down its ruling, the court rejected the IRS contention that the expense should be disallowed because the conductor was not away from home overnight.

"The 'overnight' gloss was dreamed up by the IRS," the court declared, adding that "there is nothing in the statute indicating any congressional intent that 'away-from-home' means either overnight or away from home for a period substantially longer than an ordinary working day."

The court ruling was confined to the specific case of the conductor, and pointed out that there were "innumerable borderline situations" that could not be measured by any "rule of thumb." In the case of the conductor, it said, the fact that he held a responsibility for the safety of passengers or that he could lose his job if he fell asleep meant that rest on his layover was proper and necessary.

Steel Profits High; Workers Bear Recession Woes

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The deepening recession has not seriously affected the after-tax profits of the steel industry despite the fact that it has forced the "furloughing" of 125,000 members of the Steelworkers, according to the Wall Street Journal.

The business publication reported that the industry continued last year to pile up net profits at close to the pre-recession rate of nearly \$400 million annually in the face of a sharp drop in demand pushing output down close to 50 percent of capacity.

Thus the major brunt of the current economic crisis is being borne almost entirely by Steelworker members—whose ranks previously had been thinned by more than 40,000 workers in the past seven years because

of growing automation in the steel mills.

The current indications, according to the Journal, are that 10,000 of the 125,000 currently laid off "probably will never be recalled, even should output rebound to record levels." It pointed out that after the 1959 strike about 8,000 USA members never got their jobs back.

The key to the bright profit picture of the steel giants, who are realizing a 4 percent return on their \$10 billion investment, is the steady introduction of technological improvements in the mills so that a ton of finished steel can now be produced with only 12 man-hours of labor as contrasted with 19 man-hours in 1940, the business newspaper said.

The article quoted an unidentified "top executive in the industry" as saying that it is possible for steel mills

to make a profit while running at less than 45 percent of capacity. During World War II the so-called "break-even point" for the industry was 60 percent.

One of the methods for keeping up industry profits during the current drop in steel demand, the Journal said, is to cut back older facilities, with relatively large numbers of employees first, while letting the newer automated operations run at or near capacity.

The healthy profit picture for the industry is in sharp contrast to management claims during 1959 negotiations that wage increases for USA members could not be absorbed without raising prices. The Journal reported that the industry has now gone two and a half years "without a general increase in prices and, in fact, scattered small price reductions have been made in recent weeks."

700 at Nedick's Win 14 Cents in New Contract

NEW YORK CITY—More than 700 members of Local 906 have won a 14-cent an hour wage increase and improved fringe benefits in a newly-signed two-year agreement with the Nedick's chain. Pres. Joseph McCarthy reported.

Full-time Nedick's workers won \$3 weekly as of Feb. 2 and another \$2.00 next Jan. 31, while part-time workers gained 7½ cents an hour Feb. 2 and 6½ cents more next January.

The local's two-year contract with Nedick's, which operates a chain of hot-dog and sandwich stands, expires Jan. 31, 1963.

"Nedick's workers have the finest conditions for this kind of work in New York with a minimum of \$50 weekly," McCarthy said.

The Local 906 members also won their birthday off with full pay, a third week of vacation after 10 years of service instead of 12 and full pay for the first seven days if the worker is injured on the job.

A new severance clause provides that a worker with ten years' service who is laid-off or physically incapable of working will receive two weeks' severance pay, one month's pay if he has 15 years of service and two months' pay if he has 20 or more years of service.

The company also agreed to pay \$2.80 weekly for each employee into the Local 906 Welfare Plan, which gives each employee family Blue Cross coverage, surgical coverage for the member and his

spouse, \$1,000 life insurance, sickness and disability pay up to \$50 weekly for 26 weeks, and an eye examination and one pair of glasses free periodically.

The contract was ratified unanimously by the union members at two meetings, held Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, at the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel here.

The local has had a contract with Nedick's since October 1941.

Nedick's operates approximately 100 stores in the five boroughs of New York, Nassau County, Albany, N.Y., Newark, Jersey City and Paterson, N. J., Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

The local's negotiations were Joseph F. O'Brien, business agent; Org. Leonard Sisti, Junior Fleming, Samuel Walsh and McCarthy.



JOSEPH MCCARTHY
President of Local 906



Members of Local 1-S's 25-man negotiating committee prepare to attend first meeting with management of Macy's, world's largest department store, in New York.

'1-S' Presents List of Demands To R.H. Macy Management

NEW YORK CITY—Local 1-S presented 93 demands for contract improvements to the management of Macy's department store at their first negotiating session, held Feb. 3 at the Hotel Sheraton-Atlantic here, it was reported by Pres. Sam Kovenetsky.

The local's current contract, covering 8,300 employees at Macy's main Herald Square store and four branches, expired Feb. 1 but provides for a 60-day extension of its terms while negotiations continue.

"Our demands are based on the experience of union members on the job," Kovenetsky said, "and they reflect the continuity of Local 1-S's efforts from contract to contract."

The union's contract demands include a substantial wage increase, a 35-hour work week with no loss in pay, a \$1.50 hourly minimum, adjustment of wage inequities, increased supper money, a fourth week of vacation after 15 years of service, and improvements in the health and pension plans.

The local's members, meeting by store, approved the contract demands, which were compiled from members' suggestions by the local's 25-man negotiating committee, the executive board and the local's top officers, Vice-Pres. Phil Hoffstein, Vice-Pres. Bill Atkinson and Kovenetsky.

"Our demands represent significant, well-deserved advances in almost every phase of our members' pay, conditions of work, job security and health and welfare benefits," Kovenetsky said.

"I know every Local 1-S member is going to back us up all the way. Together, united, we can achieve substantial new gains and standards for the members of the union."

Asher Schwartz, the local's attorney, told the negotiators that Macy's management must think not only of efficiency and profits but of the workers as well.

"Workers are not mobile vending machines," Schwartz said.

Macy Vice-Pres. Fred Fischer, Mrs. G. G. Michelson and Bernard Steinberg of the store's labor relations department and attorney Lester Block represented the management. The union negotiating committee is composed of branch and division chairmen and the local's three top officers.

New York Teachers Back Vote

NEW YORK CITY—An April date for a collective bargaining election among 40,000 teachers in Greater New York's 856 public schools is the goal of the United Federation of Teachers' local here under the terms of a proposal by a committee of three prominent union officials named by Mayor Robert F. Wagner after a brief strike last Nov. 7.

The committee made five recommendations for restoring peace to the classrooms. One was for a bargaining election before the end of this school year.

The Board of Education has not yet acted on the committee recommendations. The Teachers voted to approve them, and School Supt. John J. Theobald said he would ask the board to put them into effect and Mayor Wagner to provide the needed funds.

\$7 to \$9 Raises Won For 1,500 at Revlon On Eve of Walkout

EDISON, N.J.—Fifteen hundred members of District 65 won wage gains ranging from \$7 to \$9 weekly over two years, with considerably higher gains for about half of the workers, plus job reclassifications and strengthening of their contract with Revlon Cosmetics, it was reported by Vice-Pres. Milton Reverby.

The contract, reached just before a strike deadline set for Feb. 1, covers 1,000 workers at Revlon's Edison, N.J. plant and 500 workers at its Passaic, N.J. plant.

More than 1,000 District 65 members at Revlon ratified the contract terms by a near unanimous vote Jan. 31 at the Continental Ballroom in Newark, N.J.

Light factory workers won \$4 weekly this year and \$3 next year while heavy factory workers won \$5 weekly this year and \$4 next year.

As a result of District 65's insistence, the company agreed to the principle of equal pay for equal work, which will bring more than half of the Revlon employees additional increases of \$5 to \$13 weekly when they have 30 months of service.

The lowest-paying job in the plant will now pay \$72 weekly after 30 months' service, while higher classifications will run up to \$100 weekly.

The agreement also provides plant-wide seniority rather than departmental seniority, which will allow employees to transfer to other departments if their own is cut back, and regulation of transfers between different job classifications.

"The importance of the settlement rests not only on the raises, but on the principles the workers have established," Reverby said. "As a result we have a strong union shop at Revlon and the basis to build an even stronger one."

District 65 Pres. David Livingston gave overall direction to the campaign. Vice-Pres. Al Bernknopf, Gen. Org. Frank Engelberg, Org. Mack Harden and shop members Adrian D'Acosta, Mary Schneider, Steve Korotky, Bernice Scott, Mike O'Connell, Sue Mansilla, Margaret Orr, Ellen Young, Merle Kellerman and Reverby led the district's negotiating committee.

New York AFL-CIO Asks Improved Jobless Pay

ALBANY, N. Y.—Stating that "the overriding fact of today's economic picture in New York is that there are at least 600,000 jobless," Raymond R. Corbett, legislative chairman of the New York State AFL-CIO, called for a permanent extension of the duration of unemployment insurance payments from the present 26 weeks to 39 weeks.

Corbett also urged that the state administration and legislature amend the law to provide added benefits for dependent children in the families of jobless workers, in line with similar laws now operating in 12 other states, six of them major industrial states, and the District of Columbia.

He charged that Associated Industries of New York, Inc. has sought to attach a new set of riders to the proposed extension of duration of benefits, which was urged last week by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller. He said the industry group sought to "eliminate as many as possible from receiving extended payments and cut the existing protection of the law, dollarwise, by as much or more than the extension of benefits would add."

In connection with the proposal to add dependency benefits—representing several dollars additional to the benefit rate for each child, up to a fixed maximum—Corbett noted that the governor in his message to the legislature had said that "Government must have a heart as well as a brain" and that he had called for providing youth "with the best education available."

"Here, if ever an opportunity existed to suit action to words, is the occasion for government to show its heart," Corbett said, adding:

"Here our youth are involved. The governor has emphasized the need for providing the best education available for them. But seeing to it that they are provided adequate food, clothing and shelter is certainly far more essential."

The Midwest

350 Win 22c Package, Vacation, Holiday Gains At Northwest Cone Co.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Three hundred and fifty members of Local 15 have won a 22-cent-an-hour package in a recently-signed three-year contract with Northwest Cone-Sweetheart Paper Products here, Chicago Joint Board Pres. Henry Anderson reported.

The workers won wage increases totaling 16 cents hourly, 7 cents retroactive to Oct. 1, 5 cents next Oct. 1, 1962. Classification changes will bring about 80 employees further hourly increases of 9½ to 20 cents. Other revisions will correct job inequities and improve the work schedule.

Indiana Senate Votes 'R-t-W' Law Repeal

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Indiana state Senate has voted 26 to 24 to repeal the state's so-called right-to-work law. However, the repeal bill still faces an uphill battle in the Republican-controlled lower house. The Senate vote closely followed party lines, with all but one Democrat voting for repeal and all but one Republican opposing the measure.

Senate action came after Indiana's Gov. Matthew E. Welsh (D.) had urged the legislature to repeal the union shop ban, which he described as "a source of controversy and labor unrest without any benefit to the state or its citizens."

While Republican Party lines are not expected to hold so tightly in the House, where some GOP members have come out for repeal, the immediate problem facing repeal supporters is how to pry the bill out of the House Labor Committee, which is heavily dominated by conservatives.

The legislative situation is the reverse of the 1959 recession, when the first effort was made to repeal "right-to-work."

At that time, the Democrats held the House while the Republicans controlled the Senate and the governorship. A repeal bill easily passed the House but was blocked in the Senate.

Michigan Unemployment Soars; Expected to Grow Worse Daily

DETROIT (PAI)—More than 11.5% of Michigan's work force is now unemployed. That shocking figure has just been released by the Michigan Employment Security Commission.

The MESC said that an estimated 320,000 of Michigan's 2,750,000 workers are currently jobless. This figure, however, does not include additional thousands who are about to be laid off because of announced shutdowns at Chrysler plants. It also does not include some 7,500 Chrysler white collar and supervisory employees now being laid off.

The MESC figure represents an increase of 80,000 unemployed from mid-December to mid-January.

Unemployment nationally now stands at 7% of the work force.

Max Horton, MESC director, said he saw no immediate improvement in the employment situation. He said there might be a pickup "around March."

While recessions are usually measured in such statistics as well as such standard indicators as number of unemployment compensation claims exhaustions, number of welfare cases and increases in the crime rate; a new "measure" has been discovered by the people in charge of municipal dumps and incinerators.

Donald C. Egbert, manager of the South Oakland (Mich.) Incinerator Authority, says he knows there's a recession on because there has been a 41% drop in "non-burnable" material delivered to the authority by the various municipalities in the area, made up primarily of Detroit suburbs. He said the Detroit incinerator has had a similar experience.

A recession makes a home owner con-

The contract also provides a third week of vacation after ten years of service, double-time plus holiday pay for work on holidays and insurance coverage for new employees after six months on the job instead of one year.

Workers also won average pay for vacations. If a worker's average weekly pay is over his base work week, in the future he will receive time-and-one-half for the excess in his vacation pay.

Northwest has two units, a cone division producing ice cream cones and wafers and a paper division, which makes paper cups and straws. The cone unit was first organized by Local 15 in 1944, the paper division in 1956.

Local 15 Pres. Carl Sanzone and Anderson led a committee of 15 Northwest employees in the contract talks.

Unions to Be Honored For Safety Records

CHICAGO, Ill.—An annual awards program giving national recognition to labor organizations and individuals for outstanding contributions to health and safety has been announced by the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council. The deadline for this year's nominations is July 1.

serve things, says Egbert.

"People use things a little more carefully when times are bad," he said.

LONG LINES OF UNEMPLOYED

gather outside this Pittsburgh school, with government-distributed surplus food the magnet. Snow and bitter cold could not dampen the hope of families cheered by President John F. Kennedy's order to give more food to those who need it. Western Pennsylvania is one of the U.S. areas hardest hit by mine and plant closings and short work weeks in the steel industry.



"STOP ANYTHING MARKED LIBERAL!"

Missouri Quaker Oats Local Makes Safety a Byword

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Members of the joint company-union safety committee at the Quaker Oats plant, one of the most safety-conscious plants in this area, have been chosen for the coming year, it was reported by Robert Dyche, Local 125 business agent.

The success of Quaker Oats' safety program is pointed up, Dyche said, by the fact that the plant had only two lost-time accidents in 1960 and only six lost-time accidents in the past two years.

George Tesarek has been made chairman of the steering committee and Franz Meier and Clarence Hedrick will serve as committee members.

Safety inspectors for 1961 will be Don Smith and Archie Brown in the corn mill; Adam Hower and Emil Watson, elevators; Buddy Pfeleiderer, feed shipping; Mike Heard and Glenn Garber, flour mill; Vic Gach and Wilbur Wilhoit, plant 2 packing and shipping departments; Dorothy Boner and Opal Chatham, laboratory; and Billie Brown and Jack Kier, mechanical.

Other inspectors are Clemence Fisher and Emerson Johnson, oat mill; Marjorie Kunkle, Lawrence Van Sickle, Ed Davis and John Grace, package; Bill McGuire and Harrison Cluck, package shipping; Charles Ceglinski, meal room; and Jim Freel and Frank Speer, feed mill.

Talks Not Progressing at Farm Service

Dyche also reported that negotiations between Local 125 and Farm Service Center Inc. for a new contract have made little progress. Seven union members are employed at Farm Service, a subsidiary of Dannen Feeds Co., which manufactures and retails animal feeds. Elmer Horn, Ed Weber, Hubert Shelton and Dyche are negotiating for Local 125.

Dyche also reported that the NLRB has upheld the local's charges of unfair labor practices filed against the Benton Du-It Feeds here. The union charged the company with interfering with the employees' free choice of a bargaining agent and with threatening to close the plant if the union won an NLRB election at Benton, held Nov. 17.

The NLRB ordered the company to post a notice for 60 days that it would not interfere with the employees' union activities or their right to a free choice of a bargaining agent. Nine local members are employed at Benton.

Dyche Again Heads Quaker Council

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Robert Dyche, business agent of Local 125, St. Joseph, Mo., was reelected president of the Quaker Oats Joint Council at a meeting of the council here Jan. 21 and 22.

"We have accomplished many of the things we set out to do in 1960 and now we must fix our sights on goals for 1961," Dyche, reelected to his fourth consecutive one-year term as Council head, said.

Robert Ryan, president of RWDSU Local 110 here, was reelected secretary-treasurer of the council and Vorie T. Stein was renamed vice-president.

The council, which meets twice yearly, coordinates the activities of more than 2,000 organized workers at ten Quaker plants across the country. Council members include RWDSU Locals 119 and 125, Local 115, Depew, N.Y.; and Local 19, Memphis, Tenn.; and machinists, brewers, millwrights and west coast longshoremen's locals.



Two Big Supermarket Chains Organized In Birmingham Drive by Ala. RWDSU Council

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Alabama RWDSU Council has organized majorities of the employees at two big supermarkets in Birmingham with a total of 475 employees, Council Org. Jack Fields announced.

At the Colonial Food Stores chain, 90 of 125 employees have signed RWDSU cards, Fields said. The Colonial management, which operates nine stores here, has consented to a bargaining election, which the NLRB has set for Feb. 16.

"I feel almost certain we'll win," Fields said.

During the campaign Colonial fired employees Lloyd Hogan, Boight Pascual and Charles Chaple for union activities. A two-day strike Jan. 27 and 28 brought almost all the Colonial employees out and forced the store management to reinstate the three employees with full back pay for the time lost. Hogan got six weeks' pay, Pascual two weeks' pay and Chaple one week's pay.

When the Council was organizing the warehouse em-

ployees of Bruno's Food Stores Inc. here, Colonial employees came to Local 261 and joined the union.

The Bruno's warehousemen won recognition without an election and recently signed their first contract.

The Council is conducting the organizing campaign in association with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters. Enos Laning of the Meat Cutters and Fields jointly head the drive.

Two Unions Organizing Bruno's

The two unions are running a similar campaign among the 350 employees of Bruno's Food Stores, which operates ten food stores here.

Fields said that more than half of the Bruno's workers signed RWDSU cards and that the company consented to a card count. Another union, however, has filed an NLRB petition for an election and the Board has set a hearing Feb. 10 on the other union's petition.

"We hope and expect that the NLRB will dismiss the other union's petition," Fields said, "and then Bruno's will recognize us on the basis of the card count

and enter negotiations with us for a first contract.

"We hope to get a number of other food chains here organized, too," Fields said.

In September 1960 Bruno's fired two employees for union activity. Through RWDSU action, the two were rehired several days later.

Laning and Fields are jointly leading the campaign at Bruno's.

Negotiations between 150 members of Local 261 and the management of the A&P warehouse here have bogged down on the question of seniority rights, Fields also reported. The union has given strike notice to A&P and the Federal Mediation Service has been called in.

The local's two year contract with A&P expired Jan. 1.

"We extended the contract in the hope of reaching an agreement but we are making no progress," Fields said.

The warehouse services a chain of 20 A&P stores here.

FOR THE JOBLESS: When President Kennedy signed his first Executive Order as President, doubling the distribution of surplus food among the jobless, it was to help families like this one in Hagerstown, Md., barely 80 miles from the White House. The Ralph Ricketts and their children are shown eating rice, and only rice, for their chief meal. Under the Kennedy program they are expected to get eggs and canned meat also.



RWDSU Points to Uniting All Carolina Route Salesmen

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—The recently-organized union of 80 Merita Bakery salesmen here is reaping the first fruits of organization, Reg. Dir. Irving Lebold reported, opening the door towards a salesman's guild for the Carolinas which would correct the many problems faced by route salesmen.

The bakery has agreed to put all terms of its first contract with the salesmen into effect, including the union's health and welfare plan. Sixty-five union members were present at a meeting recently to hear Margaret Robbins, administrator of the Alabama RWDSU Council's health and welfare plan, explain the plan's provisions.

Lebold also reported that more than two-thirds of the salesmen have signed dues check-off authorizations.

"We hope to reach 85% of the salesmen within the next month or so," Lebold said. Lebold hailed the organization of the Charlotte salesmen as the opening of a drive to establish a salesman's guild in North and South Carolina.

"Routemen in the bread, dairy and soft drink industries are one of the most exploited groups in the south," Lebold said. "They all work 60 to 72 hours a week. It's hard for routemen to live any sort of family life—they have early hours and long hours. Our key objective is to organize for a 5-day, 40-hour week and give the routemen the benefits of the modern age."

Lebold also reported that 150 Merita plant employees here have won wage gains ranging from 10 to 12 cents hourly over two years. As of Nov. 1, job rates were increased 6 cents hourly while men earning more than the job rates won 5 cents. Next Nov. 1, the same increases will go into effect.

Talks for a new contract covering 90 route salesmen and five clerks in Rocky Mount, N.C. will open with Merita management Feb. 16, Lebold also said.

Election Set for 330 At Ala. Poultry Plant

BOAZ, Ala.—The NLRB has set a representation election among 330 employees of the Gold Kist Poultry Co. in Boaz for Feb. 14, Alabama RWDSU Council Org. J. H. Foster reported.

The election will be held among production and maintenance workers and truck drivers. Gold Kist is a wholesale poultry processor.

"We can't be positive until the votes are counted," Foster said. "But we have a good chance of winning the election. All indications are that lots of employees who were against the union before are for the union now."

The union's drive at Gold Kist began three months ago and has moved ahead despite an anti-union campaign put on by the company with the assistance of Boaz officials and businessmen.

Local 506 has won a first contract for route salesmen of the Mell-O Sales Co., a division of the Gadsden Dairy in Boaz and Albertville, Foster also reported.

The company recognized the union without an election and agreed to give the salesmen the same contract that the 20 employees of Gadsden Dairy have. The Gadsden Dairy employees' contract expires in March 1963. Mell-O sells milk and ice cream produced by the Gadsden dairy. Bobby Pruitt and Foster negotiated for the Mell-O employees.

Thirty-five members of Local 506 won a 2½ cent an hour wage increase and merit increases based on length of service in a newly-signed one-year agreement with the W. T. Grant store in Gadsden, Foster reported.

Pauline Overby, Willie Bowen, Annie Mullinax, Sara Michael, Laura Fry, Pernie McCurdy, Eva Jean Nunn, Christine Meers and Foster negotiated for the local.

Local 506 will sponsor a parliamentary procedures course for four evenings beginning Monday, March 6 at its union hall here, Foster said.

Jim Battles of the University of Alabama faculty will teach the course, which is open to all RWDSU locals in the Gadsden area.

Pension Talk at Planters Peanut

SUFFOLK, Va.—Local 26 leaders and the management of Planters Peanuts met Jan. 30 in Suffolk, Va. to explore the establishment of a pension plan to supplement the present union health plan, Reg. Dir. Irving Lebold reported.

The union, which represents 1,500 employees at Planters, has suggested that workers retiring at 65 with at least 15 years of service draw \$55 monthly.

Planters has balked, Lebold said, at putting an estimated 5 cents hourly for each employee into the plan. The company has agreed to furnish Local 26 a complete list of employees with their age and date of hiring, so that more exact estimates can be made of the cost of a pension plan.

"The union will study the facts and continue discussion with Planters," Lebold said.

Claussen Bakery Charges Aired

CHARLESTON, S.C.—The NLRB held hearings Jan. 24 and 25 at Charleston, S.C. on Local 15A's charges that Claussen Bakery here was guilty of unfair labor practices in an NLRB election a year ago that the union lost by a 25 to 23 margin.

Five committee members, Int'l Rep. Larry Larsen and Reg. Dir. Irving Lebold presented evidence that supervisors openly intimidated employees before the election, promising raises if the union was defeated.

"We feel certain that with the facts presented the Board will have no alternative but to order a new election," Lebold said.

Southern Aid Pact Reopening

RICHMOND, Va.—One hundred and twenty-five members of Local 179, employed by the Southern Aid Life Insurance Co. in this city, have acted to reopen their contract with the company to negotiate adjustments. The union members include 100 insurance salesmen and 25 office employees.

The union's negotiators will be headed by the Rev. E. C. Fogle, local president; Treas. Maurice R. Epps, Sec. Royal P. Ruffin and Reg. Dir. Irving Lebold.

Sask. Joint Board Achieves Dept. Store Breakthrough, Organizes 150 at Army-Navy

REGINA, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Joint Board has been certified as bargaining agent for 150 employees of the Army and Navy Department Store here, Int'l Rep. Len Wallace reported.

The union has presented its contract proposals to the store management and negotiations are expected to open shortly.

"In general, we are seeking a contract that will bring this group up to the standards set in our co-op groups, but it is a wide gap to bridge," Wallace said. "Present wages are only slightly higher than the legal minimum of \$30 a week and we would require increases of close to \$100 a month to bring them in line."

The certification is a breakthrough in the department store field for the union in Saskatchewan. Until now the only department stores that have been organized by the RWDSU have been the co-op associations.

Wallace said that the union considers the certification to be only the first round in what may be a tough battle with an anti-union employer. The RWDSU was first certified at the Army and Navy store 13 years ago and one agreement was negotiated, but the union later lost the store.

"The organizational drive was headed up by Joint Board representative Borsk with a good deal of assistance from Joint Board Rep. Klein and members of existing local unions in Regina," Wallace said. "Union members who were of particular help included Brothers Meisner, Edmunds, Smutt, Teichman, Terlesky and Ast and Sisters Bartram, Ferguson, Guzzwell and many others."

Pact Signed at Co-op Creamery in Melfort

Wallace also reported that the joint board has completed negotiations with the newly-organized Co-op Creamery in Melfort on behalf of 15 workers at the creamery and brought the Melfort workers up to the conditions established at other organized Co-op creameries.

The agreement, which is retroactive to Dec. 1, provides increases up to \$45 monthly, a 40-hour work week, sick leave, holiday pay and grievance procedures.

"The contract will expire at the end of April 1961, the same time as the others, so it is expected that even greater gains will be made within the next few months," Wallace said.

The Melfort dairy is the third Co-op branch organized by the Saskatchewan Joint Board within the last few months.

Laundry Talks Continue for 250

Wallace also reported that no real progress has been made in the continuing negotiations between 250 members of Locals 558 and 568 and eight dry cleaners and laundries here and in Saskatoon.

The union indicated its willingness to arbitrate the dispute, but the employers submitted terms which were unacceptable. The employers then suggested a 23½ cent an hour wage decrease which, of course, the union declined to consider.

The union has started an organizational drive in the industry to bolster its position, Wallace said, with a strike considered a definite possibility.

The laundries formerly had a single, multi-unit contract with the two locals. After the contract expired, the laundries stalled negotiations. The provincial minister of labor set up a conciliation board which recommended an 8-cent wage increase over three years and removal of wage differentials between the laundries. The board majority also recommended improvements in welfare benefits, a five-day week for salesmen and improved working conditions.

The employers said the report was unacceptable and in early September the locals voted strike authorization, which has been held in abeyance as negotiations continue.

Stewards Hear Talk on New Party

TORONTO, Ont.—Sixty Local 414 stewards, representing Dominion Stores employees in the Toronto area, met at the RWDSU office here Feb. 6 to hear Ken Bryden, member of the provincial parliament, speak on the New Party.

Bryden, a member of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, represents Greenwood, a Toronto constituency, in the Ontario Parliament.

Walter Fraser was chairman of the stewards meeting.

Local 414 represents 3,500 workers in Ontario.

The local scheduled a dance on Saturday, Feb. 11 at the Palace Pier here. Tim Lloyd is chairman of the local's entertainment committee.

New Party National Committee Broadens Base

OTTAWA (CPA)—The National Committee for the New Party has appointed five new members to the committee. They represent farmers and liberal-minded professional supporters of the New Party project. Seated in the first item of business at the National Committee meeting here recently, the five new members include Walter Pitman, the first New Party member of the federal parliament.

"We regard these appointments as concrete evidence of the broad appeal of the New Party and of our desire to include all liberal-minded or progressive Canadians in our ranks," said Stanley Knowles, chairman of the National Committee. He said the committee planned to appoint at least three more members in the near future: a representative of the Quebec New Park clubs, co-operators and farmers in western Canada and the Maritimes.

The National Committee already had 20 members, 10 from the Canadian Labor Congress and 10 from the CCF. The committee is charged with the responsibility of launching and promoting the New Party, as set forth in resolutions

passed by conventions of the CCF, the CLC and conferences of liberal-minded supporters of the idea.

Here is a brief biographical sketch of the new committeemen:

Walter Pitman, M.P. (New Party—Peterborough)—The first New Party candidate to be elected to public office. At 31, Mr. Pitman has already made his mark in the House of Commons. He is a history teacher by profession.

Walter Kontak, Antigonish, N.S.—A professor of political science at St. Francis Xavier University and nominee of the conference of independents for the New Party held in the Maritimes. He is 40 years old.

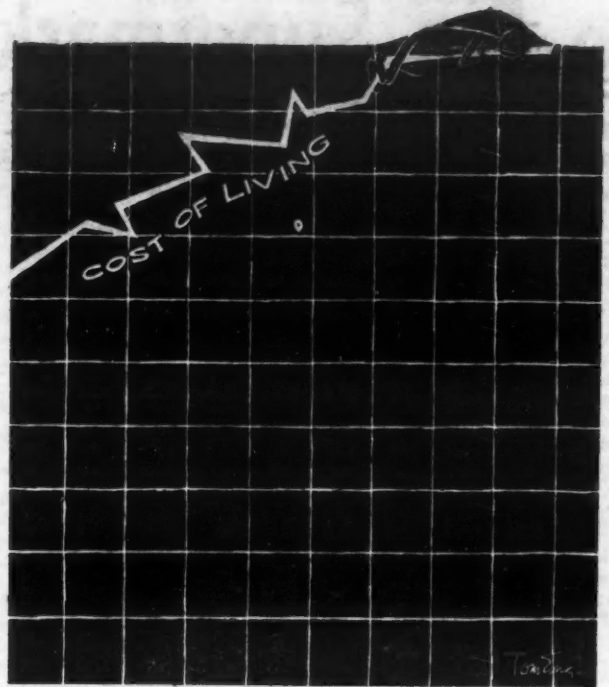
Walter Young, Toronto—On leave of absence from the University of Manitoba.

he is pursuing political science studies at the University of Toronto. He is a nominee of the Toronto group of independent, liberal-minded supporters of the New Party, and is 33 years old.

Sam Bowman, Elora, Ontario—A past president of the Ontario Farmers Union and well-known in the Ontario farm movement. Mr. Bowman is 36.

Rev. W. Edgar Mullen, Calgary, Alberta—A leader in organizing support for the New Party among independent, liberal-minded people in Alberta. He is chairman of the Board of Evangelism and Social Service of the Alberta Presbytery of the United Church of Canada and a vice-chairman of the Canadian Mental Health Association. Mr. Mullen is 40 years old.

"You bet it's a tight squeeze"



CLC Asks Government Act on Unemployment

OTTAWA (CPA)—The Canadian Labor Congress, backed up by 600 unionists from across Canada, presented its annual brief to the government before a full array of cabinet ministers. Nineteen ministers, including Prime Minister Diefenbaker, were on hand to hear CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin read the 35-page memorandum. Last year only six ministers turned out for the occasion.

The CLC concentrated most of its fire on the unemployment crisis. Repeating its demand for massive spending in the public sector—with a budget deficit if necessary—the Congress also urged that the government:

- Introduce in the Commons a Full Employment Act which would spell out the government's responsibility for full employment; which would require the government to take steps to meet its obligations and would provide for constant study of the economy;

- Reorganization of government to strengthen the department of labor and to centralize the attack on unemployment under one administration.

When the reading of the brief was completed, the 600 unionists and Mr. Jodoin moved to the nearby Chateau Laurier Hotel in Ottawa where they received instructions for a lobby on members of parliament. Fifty teams then fanned out on Parliament Hill, button-holing MPs to get their views on the jobless crisis. Each MP was asked if he would support the CLC program in the House of Commons. The results of the survey will be published later.

Labor Minister Starr replied to the brief on behalf of the government. He

told a jammed committee room that the solution to unemployment was everyone's responsibility. Labor and management had to do their share, he declared, if the problem was to be met.

Laughs Greet 'Action' Claim

The formal atmosphere was broken twice, once when Mr. Starr announced in emphatic tones that "this government has acted." That drew laughter from the assembled crowd.

"How?" shouted a unionist from the back of the room.

The other interruption occurred when, in listing the advances made by the government, Mr. Starr referred to the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the necessity of health insurance.

When he said that the government's action on health insurance was the same as the Saskatchewan government's, he provoked the cry, "I'll bet they have the legislation in before you do."

Mr. Jodoin in his closing statement noted that there was a much better turnout of cabinet ministers this year than in 1960. "We are pleased to see that all the members of Local No. 1 of the cabinet members' union are in attendance," he quipped. The president of the local didn't crack a smile.

The brief criticized the government's action in halting the non-op strike by legislation. "It deprived the railway workers of this country of the right to strike, a right to which they were otherwise legally entitled under long-existing legislation." It put the workers at a disadvantage, declared Mr. Jodoin, and revealed the inadequacies of the present conciliation procedure.

On the failure of the government to disallow the Newfoundland labor legislation, the brief said: "We were disappointed once again when we lodged an appeal with the International Labor Organization against the Newfoundland legislation and your government failed to give the ILO the necessary co-operation which it sought from you and which properly should have been supplied by you."

Referring to its requests on social security as "hardy perennials," the Congress urged immediate action on health insurance, increased old age pensions, portable pensions, and a comprehensive social security program.

SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

Can Pres. Kennedy's Program Be Enacted?

By MAX STEINBOCK

PRESIDENT KENNEDY has won his first major victory on Capitol Hill with the historic 217-212 vote to enlarge the House Rules Committee. Despite the closeness of the vote, the victory was a decisive one. The addition of three representatives to the committee will break the pattern of the previous Congress, where an alliance of four Republicans and two Dixiecrats (Chairman Howard W. Smith of Virginia and William Colmer of Mississippi) was able to stand off the six liberal Democrats on the committee and thus bottle up practically every liberal bill.

Now the Kennedy Administration can count on an 8-7 majority on the Rules Committee and thus push the legislation it asks for under favorable conditions.

But this victory, important as it is, does not insure clear sailing for President Kennedy's program.

Let's look at the figures: The Democrats have 261 members in the House of Representatives to the Republicans' 174. Yet 64 Democrats voted with the Republicans against House Speaker Sam Rayburn's resolution calling for the enlargement of the House Rules Committee. As was to be expected, all 64 were from Southern or border states—and perhaps even more would have joined them if it had not been for Rayburn's own strong efforts to have his resolution adopted.

On the GOP side, Minority Leader Charles Halleck of Indiana demonstrated how much Republican promises to unite behind the new President were worth. Far from giving John Kennedy an opportunity to put his program into action, Halleck was determined to deny the members of Congress an opportunity even to vote on Administration proposals. Halleck made opposition to the Rayburn resolution an official GOP stand. Despite heavy pressure from their party leaders, 22 liberal Republicans—to their everlasting credit—voted for the Rayburn plan and thus assured its passage.

Why is the composition of the Rules Committee so important? Every major item of legislation must go through the committee, which sets a "special rule" for each bill before it reaches the floor of the House. The special rule sets a limit on debate and often on amendments. This pre-viewing of legislation is necessary in order to avoid complete chaos in the House itself, where each of the 437 members would otherwise have a right to speak for one hour on each bill that comes to the floor.

How does the Rules Committee change affect the Kennedy program? First estimates were that it would strip the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition in the House of much of its power to keep liberal economic measures from reaching the floor. But a sober second look leads to the conclusion

that only the scene of the struggle has shifted—from committee meetings to the floor of the House.

The conservatives in the House can still muster a great deal of power. To rally 212 votes against the Rayburn resolution, which had behind it all the prestige and power of both the Speaker of the House and the President himself, represented a real show of strength. Moreover, House liberals cannot necessarily expect the same kind of backing from the Speaker and the President in fights on specific measures.

The fact is that conservatives in the House increased their strength in last November's election. Time Magazine points out that "last year the depressed-areas bill and the school construction bill passed the House by only 17 votes—yet in the 1960 elections the Republicans won back 21 seats."

The effect of this change in relative strength is that unionists and others who support President Kennedy's economic and social program will have to work harder than ever to push bills through a reluctant Congress. The big difference, of course, is that having a Kennedy in the White House means a simple majority in Congress is enough to enact Administration-sponsored legislation, rather than the "two-thirds plus one vote" needed to overcome an Eisenhower veto.

FOR LABOR, the task ahead is clear. Leaders of the AFL-CIO urged and won inclusion of many of the economic planks in the Democratic Party platform. President Kennedy has made it clear that the platform is to serve as a blueprint for his Administration. But the Administration alone cannot do the job; it needs the backing of the people.

Members of the RWDSU—along with other trade unionists—are going to have to back up the President in the months ahead with letters, telegrams and personal visits to their Congressmen. These messages will have more impact this year than ever before and may well determine the fate of a number of specific bills that will go before Congress this year.

President Kennedy has already pointed the way to "reverse the down-trend in our economy, to narrow the gap of unused potential, to abate the waste and misery of unemployment, and at the same time to maintain reasonable stability of the price level," as he said in his message to Congress. The 16 points of his anti-recession program include both legislative action and executive orders.

The spotlight is now on Congress; there can be no doubt that both the President and the American people will fix the responsibility where it properly belongs if Congress fails to enact the kind of legislation that is so urgently needed.



Portugal's Dictator Salazar



'Pirate' Henrique Galvao

Background to 'Piracy':

Galvao's Own Words on Portugal's Salazar

By HENRIQUE GALVAO

Salazar's rule in Portugal is essentially no different from the pattern of twentieth-century dictatorships established by Mussolini, continued by Primo de Rivera and Hitler, and still surviving in the Iberian Peninsula and in three nations in Latin America (not to mention the Communist bloc). It is Portuguese only in that its dictator was born in Portugal.

Salazar's totalitarian oligarchy occupies the country by force, just like a foreign invader. One sees the same cult of personality, the same idea of personal power, with the people reduced to the status of animals, a herd bereft of will. It uses a political police in the same terroristic way (the PIDE is a twin of the Gestapo, AVO, Cheka, etc.). There is the same sterilizing censorship, the same labyrinth of special laws and judges alongside rampant administrative and social corruption. It propounds the same slogans and nationalistic rhetoric, reducing the genuinely patriotic feeling of the people to mere verbalized propaganda.

Nonetheless, Salazar has managed for many years to appear as a different sort of dictator, ruling an acceptable tyranny. In this he has evidently been favored by the fact that Portugal is less important to world politics than Italy, Germany or even Spain, and by the lack of principles of the great democracies. He has managed so well that even some Portuguese outside the oligarchy have been taken in.

It is his talent for fraud which alone distinguishes Salazar from other dictators and gives his own dictatorship a different appearance. He has always been a constant and clever liar. Even so, his prevarications have never deceived anyone who has taken the time to examine closely the Portuguese regime and the personality of its dictator. In 1948, for example, Martin Serrano took a moment to look carefully at this man who was spending so much money to create a public image of himself that had no relation to reality. Writing in "Les Temps Modernes" (August, 1948), Serrano says:

If Salazar is known as one of the most mysterious men of our day, it is because his legend has been modeled on that of a calendar saint. His mask carefully hides his real features and no one as yet

For the past few weeks, a good part of the world has been enthralled by the dramatic story of the capture and subsequent chase of the Portuguese liner Santa Maria. Is Capt. Henrique Galvao, the man who led the captors, a pirate or a patriot? Will his daring effort spark a revolt in Portugal and its colonies against the Salazar dictatorship?

In order to help its readers determine for themselves what kind of man Capt. Galvao is, The Record herewith reprints, for the first time in the labor press, an article by him that appeared in The Nation just a year ago. Its author is a distinguished historian and novelist, formerly a Portuguese government official, and since 1951 an exile from his native land, where he escaped from the prison to which he had been sentenced for writing a report critical of the Salazar regime's abuses in its colonies.

While the Santa Maria has been returned to its Portuguese owners, the effects of the episode continue. Reports of riots in Angola, a Portuguese colony in Africa, indicate that the Salazar dictatorship may at last be crumbling.

has made an effort to penetrate the mists of his "philosophy," to see his morals at close hand, or to examine his deeds.

Other observers who have "examined his deeds" (which the Portuguese people have felt in body and spirit) have not hesitated to tear away the mask. Yet actually few foreigners have taken an interest in the Portuguese situation, which is of small importance in the *mare magnum* of the political problems of a world in turmoil. Governments and leading parties in the great Western democracies look upon the human and universal aspects of democratic principles from vantage points much too dehumanized to allow for any interest in the sufferings of a people not American, English or French, and lacking in oil riches or international influence. And the ordinary people of the world, as well as the intellectuals and artists, absorbed in the great stage of world affairs, only hear and read,

on the radio and in the press, what Salazar's propaganda says; they remain completely unaware of what this propaganda costs those who pay for it in Portugal.

Under all these conditions, Salazar's old and proven ability to lie has led to an easy and prolonged success. It has apparently transformed him into a dictator different from the rest—the caretaker and shepherd of the Portuguese people. And the Portuguese themselves, the victims of this success, are astounded to hear him described abroad as a sort of strict but just parent. This is what they hear of a dictatorship which, under the guise of "paternalism," has robbed them of their fundamental liberties, degraded them to the status of a flock herded by police, sterilized them in spirit, and kept one-fifth of them in hunger and sickness.

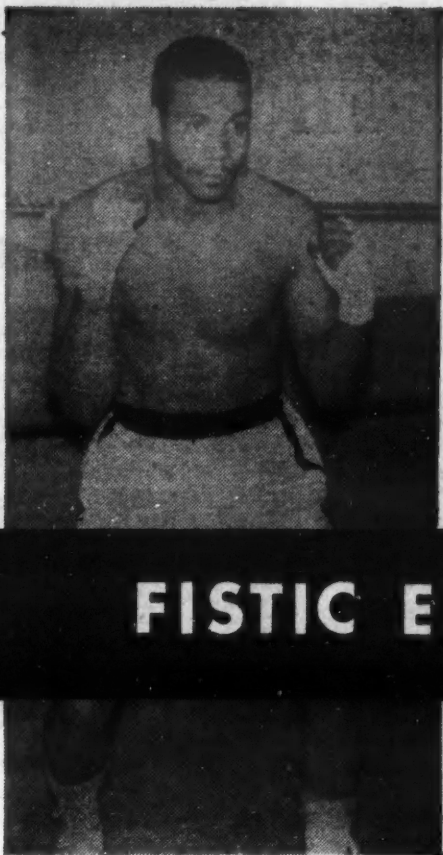
And it is the image of the shepherd, a firm but kind leader, which has been circulating like counterfeit money in circles of Western opinion beyond the Pyrenean Curtain.

Salazar began his dictatorship promising "politics based on truth," but at the same time he stated that "in politics, what seems to be so, is so." Thus he instituted in Portugal the most colossal lie in its history, but he did comply faithfully with the program implicit in the second statement: "In politics, what seems to be so, is so!" So by seeming to be what he least has been, namely paternalistic, he and his system of masked dictatorship have succeeded in passing for what they seem to be before the eyes of a world having little interest in things Portuguese.

What an actor the theater has lost!

While other dictatorships—Fascist, Nazi, Russian and Spanish—were foisted upon their respective nations as the catastrophic consequences of profound political and social crises, originating or terminating in a war, the Portuguese dictatorship, provisionally established by the military, was the result of nothing more than a crisis of order and administration brought about by the difficulties of a nascent republic. And while the Italian, German, Russian and Spanish dictatorships were established at the great personal risk of their authors, Portugal's dictator, lacking in active political background, the obscure member of a Catholic party, prudently assumed the powers of an already established dictatorship without any personal risk whatever, abusing the trust the nation had placed in him as a financial expert. Where most other dictators took power through brute force, Salazar used fraud.

This difference of circumstance does not alter the
(Continued on Page 11)



FISTIC ENVOY TO

Ohio RWDSUer to Represent U. S. in Boxing Exhibitions

Cincinnati Golden Gloves heavyweight champion Wyce Westbrook, a member of RWDSU Local 390, will participate in a month-long boxing tour of Africa under the auspices of the U.S. State Department.

Westbrook will leave Cincinnati Feb. 18, the day after the Golden Gloves finals here, and fly to Leopoldville, The Congo, and from there to Brazzaville. Libya, Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal are other stops on the tour.

Westbrook will box exhibitions with U.S. Army Sgt. Ed Crooks of Ft. Campbell, Ky., the 1960 Olympic heavyweight champion. The two fighters will also conduct a series of clinics for young boxers in Africa.

Westbrook is scheduled to return to Cincinnati March 28.

The 23-year-old heavyweight boxer has climbed from the novice

ranks to the Golden Gloves championship of Cincinnati in three years. He also won the runner-up spot in the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) heavyweight championship bouts held in Toledo last spring and qualified for the Olympic trials.

A three-letter man at Cincinnati's Central High School, Westbrook is married and the father of a year-old son. He is employed by the Kroger Grocery Co. as a maintenance machine cleanup man and has been a member of Local 390 for the past four years.

Along with the gloves, headgear, trunks and other equipment that Westbrook will be taking along to Africa this month will be the good wishes of his fellow RWDSU members in Cincinnati, and their hopes that he'll come back home with new laurels for himself and his fellow-boxers.

Galvao's Own Words:

(Continued from Page 10)

specific forms of brutality which are characteristic of all totalitarianism, but it cannot help having considerable influence on the mask assumed by the dictator involved. The great dictators, creators of their own systems and ruling large demographic, economic and military powers, stride the stage with forceful arrogance born of the strength dedicated to the maintenance of the violence and lies of their regimes. Portugal's little dictator, of rural origins, was educated in a provincial seminary and a listless university. He spent an inactive and unvirile youth stigmatized by the timidity of misogyny. With this background, and lacking the political or military power with which to impress Europe, with no genius for revolution, a mere imitator and adapter of systems created by others, Salazar had to present himself to the world and to his people with a different mask and build up a less arrogant and warlike facade. He decided upon a mask which would least contradict certain personal traits, such as his tendency towards misogyny, his position as an objective professor of economics, and his vaunted, albeit Tartuffean, Catholic faith.

Thus he built up the image of a humble, modest person, one who eschewed worldly glory and ambition—a mask which seemed to make his regime one of peace and order (of the kind, one notes, that are found in cemeteries). And so, for the single party whose leader he became, he appeared as a sort of medieval saint; for the heterodox of his faith, a tyrant in the service of God; zoologically, a rare, peculiar species of "carnivorous lamb"; in the propagandistic projection of his figure, a wise man and philosopher turning his genius toward politics.

But behind the facade built up for the world, there remained the effective reality of a dictator like the others, basically more dangerous because he was better disguised; the master of a system of dehumanization, the public leader of an oligarchy of the privileged, the jailer of a people reduced to an inert mass, bled by taxes and bent beneath the yoke of a ubiquitous police.

Until 1945—especially when the fortunes of war

seemed favorable to the totalitarian powers—Salazar, who at the time made a show of the autographed picture of Mussolini he kept on his desk, maintained his mask and the facade of his regime in a state of near transparency. The fundamental institutions of the system operated openly in the country. There were concentration camps, police torture, mass deportations, campaigns of fear and terrorism, and the idolatry of the leader; all props of Hitlerian and Soviet usage. In foreign affairs, he openly practiced a neutrality partial to Germany and Italy, and made no secret of his dislike for the Allies.

With the Allied victory in 1945, which toppled all his hopes and threatened the existence of the system he had imposed upon his nation, Salazar saw himself obliged to render his facade more impenetrable and to soften the more ferocious aspects of his mask. Keeping in force against the Portuguese people all the inhuman practices of the regime, he created a series of legal mystifications, democratic in appearance, with which he deceived the rulers of the Western Allies.

Nonetheless, no lie is eternal. Even in politics, where lies can easily find their natural habitat, they can be offensive or defensive weapons only where an incontrovertible truth is lacking. Salazar's lie was discovered years ago in body and soul by 80 percent of the Portuguese people, and it is beginning to be discovered as well by other peoples of the West—those whom it sought to deceive more than the Portuguese. Now the lie is maintained only by the brute force of arms and the corruptive power of money. It holds itself together as a force which has been defeated, although not yet overthrown. The Presidential elections of 1958 brought to light a decisive phase in the decomposition of the regime. Neither brute force, nor threats, nor jails filled with political prisoners, nor the mobilization of the army could prevent a mass manifestation of the people which revealed how illusory the mask of the dictator was.

In spite of the fact that they were unarmed, that they were almost everywhere watched by the political police, that the democratic parties were disorganized and fiercely persecuted, the people of the provinces and overseas possessions—cities and villages, youth, Catholics, the Church itself, which for so many years

had supported the dictator—all showed by every means possible and some considered impossible that they could no longer bear the dictator and his regime. The candidate of the democratic opposition (not Communist) was elected overwhelmingly. The candidate who was actually and legally defeated was able to assume office only by a *coup de main* by Salazar. The fraud was obvious and so clear that not even the most ingenious or most susceptible to propaganda were fooled. Here was the manifestation of a decay which had been evident for many years, but never before in such visible form.

Now that the mask has fallen, the facade razed, after thirty years of fraud, violence and suppression, the results are plain to see:

- Administrative corruption which taxes the imagination. (In Angola and Mozambique, Portuguese colonies which I came to know well in my former position as Chief Inspector of Overseas Territories, 70 percent of the administrative officials spend more than they officially earn.)

- Forced labor in the Portuguese provinces is today indistinguishable from outright slavery.

- Of the Portuguese budget, 32 percent is spent on the military and less than 6 percent on health.

- The Portuguese diet is among the most meager in Europe; 20 percent of the population suffers from malnutrition.

- Portugal has one physician for every 1,400 inhabitants. In contrast, no country in Europe has more drug stores in proportion to population. The government has built more stadiums than hospitals (although Portugal is a country without athletes). The country's death rate from tuberculosis—44 per thousand in 1958—is more than twice that of any country in Western Europe.

- The complete sterilization of intellectual life.

Portuguese patriots inside and outside the country pray that democrats everywhere in the world judge the dictator of Portugal not by his propaganda, but—as Martin Serrano suggested—"by looking at his morals at close hand, and examining his deeds." This becomes progressively less difficult as time goes on.

FASHIONS FOR THE NEW FRONTIER



Guess which famous lady is suggested as the model for this pillbox hat in a recent Fifth Avenue department store ad. Jackie Kennedy is the obvious inspiration for many fashion ads these days.

By SHEILA M. SINGER

Ever since her shocking-pink and orange sport outfit made campaign headlines, Jackie Kennedy's clothes have been a source of criticism and compliments. It's pretty well agreed by now, though, that Mrs. Kennedy has outstanding style sense. Her clothes enhance her natural elegance and charm by their simple lines and beautiful fabrics. A pillbox hat, bouffant hair-do, a pearl necklace subtly decorating an easy-fitting dress, and simple pumps—this is the "Jackie Look."

And women all over America are finding it appealing and pretty enough to make it into the newest fashion trend.

It's not necessary to be the President's wife or a millionairess either to achieve the "Jackie Look." Life magazine worked out a budget wardrobe proving that working girls with a limited clothes allowance can be very fashionably attired too. The outfit, from Bloomingdale's and Ohrbach's in New York, consists of a loose-fitting beige coat with a tiny stand-away collar, a pillbox to match, a sleeveless and collarless two-piece dress in a textured fabric, a handbag of imitation alligator, plain pumps, cotton gloves, and a two-strand pearl necklace. Total price—\$68.68.

It's a sure bet that a good number of fashion models who never before had a political preference are ultra-happy now that the Kennedys are in the White House. Models who fit (or can be made to fit) the Jackie Type are finding themselves in great demand by magazine photographers, style-show directors, and artists. By emphasizing the fullness and darkness of their hair, the wideness of their eyes and whatever first-lady chic they can muster, models with the slightest resemblance to Jackie are hitting the jackpot. As one look-alike says, "Since the election my



Flapper fashions burst like fire-crackers at the Paris shows, but American buyers thought they faded out. This is one designer's exaggerated idea of the new silhouette.

business has certainly picked up, and I hope it continues for another four years."

Irish-born American designer Patrick Porter said recently "American women have courage when it comes to color and design whereas Europeans are inclined to play it safe. The American look is fresh, young, and uncluttered . . . clothes are easy to get into and comfortable to wear, not just plain pretty."

One proof of his theories is shown in the popularity of wool-knit outfits this season. Based on the casualness of a sweater and skirt but spruced up to the level of an informal dress, these new fashions are perfect for so many occasions. Ropes of colorful, oversized beads make a striking accompaniment to the smart wool-knits. Although the idea for these fashions was born in Italy, America has given them a welcome home.

There's no doubt that our First Lady has set a national trend. But has her influence gone beyond our country's borders? Although they would swear on a stack of pin-cushions it isn't so, many Paris fashion designers seem to have borrowed some ideas from Jackie. The popular silhouette at all the important spring showings in Paris these past few weeks has been of simple casual cut, soft fabrics, and brilliant colors with all shades of pink predominating. Bosoms have been de-emphasized, waistlines dropped, and skirts made short and flaring.

A few designers have carried these ideas to extremes, and ended up with a revival of the Flapper look of the Twenties. But they are the exceptions and didn't seem to have much success with the American buyers who attended their shows.

Time magazine said of these designs: "Bosoms were flat, backs bent and billowing, with designs that required the mannequins not only to slouch but virtually assume the posture of an expectant, concave catcher's mitt."

Charleston, anyone?

But the fashions that drew the most applause in every house from Dior to Balenciaga to Lanvin-Castillo were easy to wear with a strong trend away from fussiness. Marc Bohan, the head designer at Dior, described his new designs as "very simple, very slim, very casual. Mine are clothes for someone who doesn't care."

Or someone who looks like she doesn't care, but always manages to be completely elegant and beautifully dressed in a distinctly American way—Jackie Kennedy.

If President and Mrs. Kennedy have another child in the White House, designers of maternity fashions will have another great stimulus to do their best. Men and women the world over noted with satisfaction the good looks of Jackie's maternity clothes. One Paris designer, in fact, copied the basic style of the outfit Jackie wore during her husband's campaign for his new spring line—for non-expectant women!

The cheerful colors and smart cut of the clothes that Mrs. Kennedy wore during her pregnancy were noted—and used—by manufacturers. They realize that expectant mothers no longer are expected to keep the baby a secret as was the case only a few short decades ago. Women want to be as smartly attired and as attractive as can be before, during, and after the birth of their babies.

Exclusive 'Record' Interview:

JOEY ADAMS: Comedian, Unionist, Community Leader

By BERNARD STEPHENS

An hour with Joey Adams is a ride down a Cinerama rollercoaster—fast, furious, exhilarating, and a lot of fun.

The veteran comedian was up and down several dozen times from his desk at the American Guild of Variety Artists, where he serves as president, talking show biz unionism in an interview for *The Record*, but managing simultaneously to:

1. Prepare gag material with a CBS script writer for a week's stint on the Arthur Godfrey radio show ("We'll work up a bit on LaGuardia and me . . . I was his adopted son . . . Lots of good warm stuff, and laughs too").

2. Arrange by phone with Senator Keating and Congressman Celler for AGVA Week to be proclaimed for the nation ("Thank you, Senator, and call on me if there's anything I can do for you").

3. Get in some licks to reporters against New York City Police Commissioner Kennedy in their battle over fingerprinting of entertainers ("What advice do I have for Commissioner Kennedy? Tell him not to redecorate his office").

4. Handle a typical AGVA grievance—failure to pay an entertainer—and at the same time promote a new job for the man ("He's great for the spot . . . Would I steer you wrong?").

5. Agree after much protest to do yet another benefit show ("I do so many benefits that if I got paid for an appearance my timing would be off").

6. Talk to his publisher about two new books he is writing, his seventh and eighth (*The Return of Cindy and I*, and *The Joey Adams Joke Dictionary*).

Joey Has a Heart

Joey Adams is known to millions as the sardonic-voiced comedian and successful author who relies on his biting wit for laughs, rather than the mobile face and actions of the clown. But Joey is warm, deeply religious, with a humanitarian streak a mile wide that shows up at once as you watch him work at being president of AGVA.

We asked Joey Adams why entertainers, including every big name in show business, join unions and are proud of it. Joey wondered why we even bothered to ask:

"We're no different from other workers. We have our wages and security to be protected. The top performer who gets \$20,000 a week needs protection as much as or maybe more than the chorus girl, the acrobat or flamenco dancer. We have minimum scales, sick benefits, death benefits, hospital plans and so on, and the employer pays for everything.

"We've just opened our AGVA Home in Fallsburgh, New York, for the performer who's too old or too sick to work. The picture has changed. Performers used to be too proud to come to anyone for help, but through their union they get help because it's their right, not charity."

Joey Adams is involved in so many projects stemming from his own dynamism—let alone his role as AGVA president—that it would take a ninth book to describe them all. But two current activities beg for attention:

Joey vs. the Police Commissioner: Entertainers for years have been infuriated over a New York City requirement that they be fingerprinted every two years in order to receive a cabaret card which permits them to work in a night spot. The Police Department supervises this operation. Recently the issue became front page news when a veteran humorist, Lord Buckley, was refused a cabaret card because of an arrest on a minor charge 17 years ago in Las Vegas. He died a few days later, his friends charging that the cause was denial of a livelihood to a 54-year-old man who was just coming out of the woods financially. In response to the angry demand that the fingerprinting end, Police Commissioner Kennedy got tough: he ordered a redoubled check on entertainers, suspended the licenses of night spots where cabaret cards were not in order.

Into the fray marched an old hand at needing big shots. Joey Adams made cracks about Commissioner Kennedy part of his night club act. TV and the press picked up the quips, and the top cop began to look sick.

Joey opined that Sophie Tucker would send her fingerprint file over on an old bustle; that Joe E. Lewis would just send over a bottle of scotch and they could take his prints off the label. Joey noted that the entertainers were required to be fingerprinted every two years, and suggested that Commissioner consult Perry Mason, "who can tell him that fingerprints don't change from year to year."

Joey did it. Mayor Wagner kept out of the picture until the weight of Joey-jibes became overwhelming, and then announced that the licensing power over cabarets would be taken away from the Police Department and given to the License Bureau; and that fingerprinting would take place just once.

The fight will continue until the fingerprinting is removed entirely, but the victory is sweet: "We won a battle for the honor and dignity of entertainers," said Joey Adams.

Joey vs. Juvenile Delinquency: Many have talked and written about combatting J.D., and *The Record* has duly printed their views and solutions. It is our own belief that the simple program developed by Adams and AGVA is doing more to lick the disease than all the plans of the politicians and sociologists combined. That important personages and groups agree is shown by the fact that sums of money ranging from \$10,000 to \$50,000 to further the AGVA Youth Program have been donated by the New York City AFL-CIO, the City of New York and the State of New York, and that the Federal Government is considering a grant of \$250,000 to spread the program nationwide.

All this money and attention—for what? The idea is simple, but beautiful and effective. Entertainers and sports figures, ranging from Frank Sinatra and Rocky Marciano to bit players and clowns, put on shows at public schools, community centers and settlement houses in areas where J.D. is high. Then the kids are invited to learn how to put on shows themselves—with the professional entertainers as their instructors.

More than 200 shows have been staged in New York City schools and settlement houses, before some 50,000 kids. Classes in the entertainment arts have already involved 5,000 teenagers.

"The kids love it, and we can see the progress before our eyes," says Joey Adams, father of the AGVA Youth Program. "Many of them never had a thing done for them out of love. They come from broken families, backgrounds you can hardly imagine. They look up to show business people, not to ministers and priests. We're the middle men for God."

One reform school of girls was described by Joey as "so tough they made me scared to come down with a troupe." But the performance went over big and every one of the 88 girls signed up for the classes in acting.

"It's their ego that needs attention," says Joey. "These are intelligent kids who want to show off, to be recognized. We take this ego and turn it to useful things, and away from harmful things. Those tough girls—they warmed up to us. We taught them the crafts of show business, how to walk, talk, dress, act—even take tickets at shows they put on themselves. Some of the girls are now in AGVA; sure, we take them in if they're ready, even help them get bookings."

More Jobs for Entertainers, Too

But Joey Adams wouldn't be a union president if he didn't see value in this program for his members too.

"The entertainers are paid a minimum of \$25 a show, and a daily allowance of not more than \$7.50 an hour when they remain to teach," he said. "This means more employment for AGVA members and musicians as well."

We asked Joey to put on his comedian hat for a moment and tell us a favorite story to end the interview. He told a true story, of his immigrant father who has lived in the same neighborhood in Manhattan for fifty years. Now it is chiefly Spanish-speaking, and Papa goes to the movies regularly—movies where the dialogue is in Spanish.

"Papa," said Joey. "Why do you still go to the movies? You can't understand Spanish."

"And when I went before," Papa answered, "did I understand the English?"

—Record Photos by Sheila M. Singer

Anger is a normal emotion. You use it to combat an attack. If someone strikes you, or treats you unfairly, you usually get angry and strike back in whatever way you can. Attacks of this kind come just once in a while, you react to them, and the incident is finished.

But anger becomes a problem when it is unreasonable—when it's used without cause, gets out of control, and becomes an habitual affair.

One major cause of such unreasonable anger is an exaggerated feeling of insecurity and threat. This may be brought on by unusual stress or it may be a long-standing part of your character. In either case you become oversensitive to the point where you imagine or exaggerate the fact that people are snubbing you, taking advantage of you, or treating you unfairly, and you strike back at them with anger. In this frame of mind you tend to strike back, not only at your supposed tormentor, but at others who are not involved. Your anger spreads out from the central target and you become angry at anyone who crosses your path.

Another cause of unreasonable anger is frustration—being kept from doing what you want to do. Your television set breaks down in the middle of a program. The cleaner misplaces a dress or suit you absolutely must have that day. You want to get out to a movie, but can't because there's so much work to do. You want to go out on a date, but nobody calls you. You'd like to have a nice home, new furniture, a new car, but your income makes this impossible.

You may react to frustration by exploding, and lashing out at everything and everyone. Or else you may develop a "slow burn" which keeps you in a constant state of dissatisfaction.

Whether it arises from threat and insecurity, or from a feeling of frustration, your unreasonable an-

This is the fifth in a series of articles, a condensation of the book, "Master Your Tensions and Enjoy Living Again," by George S. Stevenson, M.D., and Harry Milt. Dr. Stevenson is consultant for the National Association for Mental Health; Mr. Milt is public relations director of the association.

innocent victim—but on something you cannot hurt. The comic strips used to show a man beating a rug as a way of working out his anger. Rug-beating may be out of style, but the principle is still good.

When you feel an angry mood coming on, and feel like tearing into someone, run—don't walk—to the nearest exit and find some inanimate object to punish. If you're at home and own a workshop, get to work on something that requires vigorous pounding. This will not only drain off your pent-up tensions but will satisfy the emotion itself. You may not feel angry at the nail you hit, or the board you rip, but hitting and ripping take care of that part of your anger that's looking for a victim to destroy.

Some People Feel They Must Always Be Best

The superman urge is generally born in childhood and remains a driving force throughout life. In childhood a great deal of your life energy is devoted to winning love, acceptance, and recognition. If these needs are not satisfied normally, you develop special strategies to fulfill them. Then you continue to use these strategies even after the need for them no longer exists. The striving for exceptional superiority—the superman urge—is one of these special strategies.

Internal drives are not the only source of the compelling need to excel. It may also be created by the competitive situation on the outside. Emphasis on win-

with faults and weaknesses and shortcomings, as well as strengths, special abilities, and talents.

Second, you need to recognize that you don't have to be perfect in everything; that no one expects this of you; that it is you and nobody else who is setting up impossible, superhuman goals.

Third, be aware of the fact that while superiority may bring you temporary popularity, it will not bring you affection.

Look around you and see who it is that is most-liked—not most-envied, but most-liked. You'll find it is not the most important person, but rather the most friendly, the most easy-going, the most outgoing person; the person who shows interest in others, rather than in himself. This type of person doesn't have to battle for affection and acceptance. It comes to him without trying, because people feel secure with him. He's not pushing and striving, challenging others and offending them, making them feel insignificant and inferior. He accepts other people with their faults and weaknesses, and they accept him in the same way.

You may not be able to make yourself over to become this kind of person. But you can take steps to find greater satisfaction with yourself and to win greater peace of mind.

This may mean cutting down on your ambitions, and giving up your pursuit of glory. But the peace and contentment this will bring you will certainly make the change worthwhile.

Even When You're Right, Give In Sometimes!

The urge to hold on to every advantage, to edge out the other fellow, to get there first, cuts two ways. In its immediate effect, it may hurt only the victim. But



ger can do great harm, to others as well as to yourself. How does it hurt others?

How Unreasonable Anger Hurts Others

To start with, it can put you in a position where you punish innocent people. Unable to find a legitimate target for your resentment or frustration, you look for a handy "whipping boy" and take out your anger on him. This process is called "displacement." The unwitting object of your displaced anger may be your own child, your mate, a neighbor, an employee, a sales clerk. Generally it is someone over whom you have some power.

While you are storming and ranting, your anger may give you a sense of righteousness or even of power. But how do you feel when your anger is spent and the fuss and fury is over? You feel foolish for having attacked a helpless or blameless person; miserable for having hurt someone you respect and love; worried and frightened that you've made another enemy.

Anger hurts you in still another way. It distracts you from the job you're doing and makes you careless, forgetful, and inefficient. You're so charged up with violent emotion that you can't concentrate on the task at hand.

And then, anger makes you just plain unhappy and tense. Even if it had no other ill effect, the miserable tension and lost peace of mind should make you want to change.

There's no reason to remain in this kind of predicament. You may not be able to make yourself over, but this doesn't mean that you have to continue to punish others and yourself with your anger. If you can't control it, then the thing to do is to get rid of it.

One way to do this is to work it out—not on some

ning, succeeding, "coming out on top," being best, has become so much a part of our way of life, that it is difficult for anyone to resist it.

Competition is not harmful to anyone. There are people with a go-getter temperament who couldn't live without competition. They can't stand a quiet, stable situation where the course has been planned and the outcome is known. They revel in the uncertainty and excitement, and get a thrill from beating out the other fellow and coming out on top. These people are among the explorers, adventurers and pioneers who keep the world moving forward in business, science, education, and art.

But there are many millions of people who don't have this kind of temperament; who would rather move along at a slow and steady pace; who want and need the security of a staid, safe existence; who would be happy just being average; who can't stand uncertainty and bruises of a competitive existence. But it is not they who set the pace. The pace is set by the competitive go-getters, and others feel compelled to keep up with it.

If you are caught in the web spun by your own superman urge, and want to get out of it, you can.

First, it is necessary for you to recognize that at the bottom of your difficulty may be an inability to accept yourself the way you basically are: not a superhuman perfectionist, but an ordinary human being.

it doesn't stop there. The victim becomes angry and retaliates—either at the one who has hurt him, or at others through displaced anger. This creates additional "victims," who also are impelled to retaliate. The reaction spreads in ever-widening circles, and eventually the person who started it is bound to become a victim himself.

Think of that, the next time you have the urge to edge somebody out. Think of the effect not only on the other person, but on your family and yourself. And then consider whether it wouldn't be better all around if, every once in a while, you yielded the advantage, if you gave the other fellow a break, if you let him get ahead. Consider whether it wouldn't be worth your while to yield some trivial gain in exchange for freedom from tension.

Look at it another way. Disregard for a minute the fact that you "buy" yourself freedom from tension by granting it to somebody else. Think of it just in terms of what you gain by squeezing out the other fellow, or what you lose if you don't. Does it pay you to get yourself all worked up about getting a seat in the subway or bus; or grabbing a fifty-cent bargain, or squeezing someone out of a parking space? If you win out you gain very little of real value and pay for it with competitive tension, and very often with nervous headaches, backaches and indigestion. If you lose you become aggravated, irritated, frustrated, resentful and tense. Is it worth it? Think of all the strain and tension you can save yourself by giving up the continual tug-of-war with others; by giving in every once in a while; by keeping so many more people friendly to you.

You can enjoy the heart-warming experience of finding out that given the opportunity, most people can be friendly and kind; that they want to know you and like you, and that they want you to like them, too.

(To Be Continued in Next Issue of The Record.)

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Record drawings by Marjorie Glaubach

Housewife's Questions Answered

By JANE GOODSELL

Q. How many hours of housework per day is necessary to keep a seven-room house in apple order?

A. Twenty-six.

Q. Can you give me an example of a nutritious, low-cost dinner menu for a family with growing children?

A. Certainly. Liver and rice loaf, diced beets, cole slaw, stewed fruit, fig newtons, milk or coffee. Nobody will eat it, but it's a nutritious, low-cost meal.

Q. If you are making hollandaise sauce and the telephone rings, what do you do?

A. Have something else for dinner.

Q. My teen-age daughter keeps nagging me for a skirt with sewed-down pleats. She's driving me crazy. How can I get her to stop?

A. By getting her a skirt with sewed-down pleats.

Q. It takes me 30 minutes to get my five-year-old ready for bed at night. Is this normal?

A. I hope not. It takes me almost an hour.

Q. How can I prevent my children from getting finger marks all over the walls?

A. I'm considering handcuffs myself.

Q. My children keep losing things. Mittens, galoshes, hats, scarves, sweaters, things like that. What can I do about it?

A. Stop complaining. My children lose their coats.

Q. How can I keep cake from getting stale?

A. Chocolate cake, with chocolate frosting, will not get stale if it is kept in a child's room.

Q. Every time I announce that dinner is ready, my husband suddenly remembers that he has to wash his hands or make an important phone call. Why does he do this?

A. Because he's a man.

Q. How many sweaters does a high school sophomore need?

A. One more than she now has.

Q. How can I keep my family from spilling food on the dining room rug?

A. By eating in the kitchen.

Q. I work and slave all day, trying to keep our home nice, but my family doesn't appreciate anything I do. They track mud into the house, scatter orange peels and apple cores around, and never pick anything up or put anything away. What should I do?

A. Complain.

Q. How can you remove stains from linen napkins?

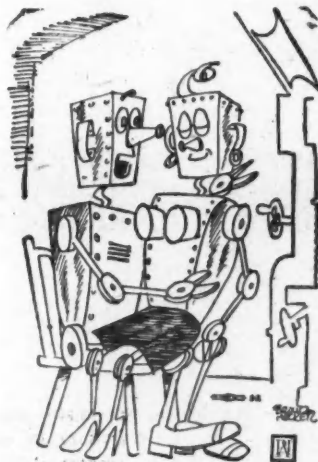
A. Get one of those stain-removal charts. They tell how to remove every kind of stain except the one you've got.

Q. My problem is dingy-grey dishtowels. Have you any suggestions?

A. Your problem is yourself. You're too much of a conformist. I think dingy-grey dishtowels are pretty.

Q. How do you cook rice so that each kernel is dry and fluffy?

A. I'll bet you're the same fusspot who was yammering about dingy dishtowels. Gluey rice is good. Tell people it's the way your grandmother used to fix it.



"... And so we'll grow old and rusty together, my dear."

The Herbs



A PAGE FROM HISTORY



FIRST COLLECTIVE BARGAINING SESSION RECORDED IN U.S. TOOK PLACE IN 1799 BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA SHOEMAKERS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.



MEMORIAL DAY MASSACRE AT REPUBLIC STEEL CORP'S SOUTH CHICAGO PLANT IN 1927 RESULTED IN 10 KILLED AND 80 WOUNDED WHEN POLICE ATTACKED PEACEFUL PARADE.

OIL, CHEMICAL AND ATOMIC UNION NEWS



BUT DON'T GO NEAR THE WATER: A leopard-skin suit is revealing, but not recommended for outdoor swimming this time of year. Modelling the outfit is Diane McBain of "Surf-side 6" on ABC-TV.



in this issue...



Will the Jackie Kennedy Look dominate women's fashion? See feature on Page 12.

SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

How the victory on the House Rules Committee will help Pres. Kennedy win enactment of his program:Page 9.



Read 'Pirate' Capt. Henrique Galvao's own words about Portugal's dictator Salazar. They help explain why he captured the Santa Maria.See Page 10.



FISTIC ENVOY TO

A fighting RWDSU member from Cincinnati will spend a month in Africa on a State Department tour of new nations:Page 11.

Alabama Council Organizes Two Big Retail Chains

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Revlon Settles for \$7 to \$9 Wage Increases

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